

## STILL CLIMBING UP

EFFECTS OF THE COAL OIL BOOM  
HAS STRUCK WICHITA.

It has been two and one-half cents a gallon of coal oil in this city. It has been two and one-half cents a gallon of coal oil in this city. It has been two and one-half cents a gallon of coal oil in this city.

The coal oil price has gone up from 11 1/2 to 14 cents; the retail price has jumped from 15 to 20 cents. Few people realize the importance of this little price rise in coal oil. There has been a good deal said about cutting down expenses of the city of Wichita. L. W. Clapp in his statement at the public meeting some weeks ago said that Wichita must cut down its expenses \$32,000 a year or the people could not stand it. The expenses of the city may be cut down that much, but the coal oil rise will more than offset it. That little difference of 3 cents a gallon on coal oil will cost Wichita \$35,000 a year; \$4,000 more than the proposed cut; or more than the entire cost of the fire department and lighting the city combined. Very few people know that 2,000 gallons of coal oil are consumed in Wichita, but all the grocery men say so. A 5 cent rise on each gallon costs the consumer \$100 per day extra, or \$36,500 per year. During the summer months the consumption of coal oil will be largely diminished but the consumption of gasoline will increase accordingly and will cost 2,000 gallons a day all the year round. This extra cost is like all indirect taxes and will not be felt by the people half as much as the direct tax every person seems to be so anxious to cut down.

The old men here are divided on their opinion for the future of oil. Some think it is a great boom that will burst wide open some day in the future, while others think it will get still higher and before Christmas the retail price will be 20 cents a gallon. The electric light people do not care how high it goes, as the higher coal oil is the better business they can do. It was not long ago that economy struck the merchants. Some of them ordered their incandescent lamps taken out and put in gas lamps. Now their oil light is costing them about as much as their electric light cost, besides the danger from the fire is greater to say nothing of the trouble of cleaning, filling and trimming lamps.

Mr. O'Neill and Charles Sharp are watching the upward movement of oil with a pleasant grin and are taking advantage of the rise in price.

Real Estate Transfers.

(Furnished by the Wichita Abstract and Land Company.)

The records in the register of deeds of

the following transfers:

W. W. Trone, rec. 12520 in sec 36

or ne sec 21-27-16. \$250

West Side National bank, lot 10

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## DRIVEN BY SHORTS

MAY WHEAT STARTS JUMPING AND  
LANDS A CENT HIGHER.

Increasing Exports and Diminishing Receipts Frighten the Shorts Half Out of Their Wits—Country Reports are of Reduced Acreage and Winter Wheat in Bad Shape—Closing Cables Firm—Corn Moves Up Reluctantly—Business in Oats Results in an Advance for June—Provisions Decline.

Chicago, April 18.—Excited shorts scared by increasing exports and diminishing receipts drove the price of May wheat up 1 cent today. Corn followed reluctantly, gaining 1/4 cent; oats closed unchanged for May and provisions finished with slight declines.

The wheat market was in a convulsive jump today. The first bids for May wheat ran all the way from 57 1/2 cents to 58 cents with very little sales below 57 1/2 cents as compared with 57 1/2 cents sellers at the end of yesterday's session. For an hour there was free realizing by the general crowd of longs and an equally widespread buying by scared shorts and other more mysterious interest which took the offerings at such times as the shorts would withdraw to give the thing a square chance to drop. The price bumped on 57 1/2 cents more than once and struck up against 58 cents on several occasions, but finally gave up and closed at 57 3/4 cents.

Once near the noon hour the fright of the shorts became rather hysterical and they could not get enough wheat to fill their orders. The market for it. The figures of the day's movements were quite encouraging to holders. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts 14,000 bushels; St. Paul, 10,000; and Chicago, 15,000. The total receipts for the week ago and 15,000 on the corresponding day of last year. Primary receipts all told were only 162,114 bushels compared with 216,000 bushels last year and the Atlantic port clearances amounted to 10,000 bushels for the week. The cables were firm. Reports from the country were of reduced acreage and poor appearance of winter wheat and of restriction in the area being sown to spring wheat. In the local pit situation it was observed that Patrick's wheat was apparently unmoved by the advance, but the trading of his brokers was not heavy, and consisted of modest purchases of May on scattered spots and corresponding sales of July and August. He was called heavily for margins by several houses and responded with alacrity, margining May wheat up to around 62 or 63 cents per bushel, as he said. Closing cables were firm. The market closed at 58 1/4 cents for May.

Corn was very quiet and prices practically refused to move in the hour or so of the session, but later the great strength of the wheat market brought in buying orders, and fluctuations after that were over a much wider range. The opening price for May was 45 1/2 cents and a few sales were made at 45 1/2 cents. It kept between 45 1/2 and 46 cents for the first half hour, then rose to 46 cents, dropped again to 45 1/2 cents, advanced to 45 3/4 cents, and closed lower after fluctuating for a time between that and 45 1/2 cents.

There was a good general market business transacted in the market for oats. The market was quiet, but a change from May to June. The result was an advance of 1/4 cent in the price of June, while May closed barely unchanged. The market for principal crops moved freely early in the session. The firmness in wheat and corn governed fluctuations in the more remote futures, all of which ended at a low level. May sold from 23 1/2 to 24 1/2 cents, advanced to 25 cents, and closed at 25 1/2 cents; June started at 24 1/2 cents, advanced to 25 cents, and closed at 25 1/2 cents; July started at 24 1/2 cents, advanced to 25 cents, and closed at 25 1/2 cents; August started at 24 1/2 cents, advanced to 25 cents, and closed at 25 1/2 cents.

Provisions were weak early on lower live hog prices and looked like going lower than they did, but had not time for the sustaining influence of the wheat market. Near the end it became known that a big demand for cash hogs existed and that the market had been effected and upon that the market closed with declines of 15 cents in pork, 10 cents in lard and 7 1/2 cents in ribs.

Estimates for tomorrow: Wheat, 15 cars; corn 208 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

Chicago Markets.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open's High's Low's Close's

Wheat No. 2..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

April..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

May..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

June..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

July..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Aug..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Sept..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Oct..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Nov..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Dec..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Jan..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Feb..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Mar..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

Apr..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

May..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

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July..... 57 3/4 58 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4

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## BEST FOR MONTHS

STOCK EXCHANGE HAS A DAY FIT  
TO RECALL OLDEN TIMES.

Volume of Business Larger, Buying Strong and Speculation Buoyant—Except for a Brief Period Prices Steadily Advanced—Heavy Purchasing for the Local Account is the Main Prompting Cause—London a Buyer and American Securities Strong on the London Exchange—Bond Market Strong and Advancing.

New York, April 18.—The volume of business on the stock exchange today was larger than on any day for months past, and with the exception of a brief period of depression between 11 and 12 o'clock, the market was very strong and the buying very strong. The market was buoyant and the speculation which the street has long been a stranger. The dealings were widely distributed and stocks which had not been traded in within a year appeared in the transactions. Although London was a buyer here and Americans were strong in the London stock exchange, the great factor of the upward movement was the heavy purchasing for the local account. There were no specially favorable circumstances affecting either railroad or industrial stocks to account for the buoyancy of the market, which seemed to be due rather to a belief of the future than to a feeling that a revival in trade is at hand. The early buying was by the room traders, a majority of whom appeared to be bulls and as prices moved upward the short interest took alarm and began to cover on the best terms obtainable. At the end of the session a gain from last night's closing figures of 1/8 to 1 1/2 per cent had been recorded. This advance induced realization which led to a reaction of 1/8 per cent in the active list. Sugar leading, while Manhattan bond 2 1/2 per cent and Tennessee Coal 1 1/2 per cent. The decline was quickly changed under the influence of the read absorption of all offerings and prices resumed their upward trend. The buying was strong and steady and with scarcely a reaction the market continued to advance to the close, the final dealings being characterized by a very buoyant tone. Except some specialties the entire list dealt in shows a gain on the day.

The bond market today was strong and the volume of business was very large. The aggregate of \$3,000,000 of bonds was sold in the market. The course of prices was steadily upward to the close. The principal gain was in the Lake Shore and Eastern first trust receipts, 3 1/2 per cent.

American Securities in London.

New York, April 18.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: The coin and bullion in the Bank of England increased today 102,000 pounds although 274,000 were imported for the week. Gold has gone to Scotland early in the morning owing to the extension of the ship building trade there during the past month. It is hoped that it indicates a revival of trade. During the week 100,000 pounds came in from Egypt, 15,000 from the continent and 25,000 from China, 120,000 in bars being bought.

The markets were irregular except Baltimore, with a general market rise of Americans owing to continental buying and some good buying here. They closed steady.

An interesting story was current in well informed Wall street circles today concerning the new 4 per cent government bonds as those mentioned of the syndicate. It was to the effect that the successful bidders in London for the new 4 per cent bonds had sold a large amount of the bonds to the syndicate in this city, deliverable here in August, at prices considerably below the price prevailing in the market, due allowance being made for the difference in interest, exchange, etc.; that the managers of the syndicate, as soon as they learned of the facts, had a "riot act" to the arbitrage brokers, members of the syndicate here, and that J. P. Morgan, who is now in London, did the same thing immediately upon his arrival there and stopped all further sales on the terms mentioned. Now it is said that no bonds can be obtained in London except at the equivalent of the New York market prices, with the necessary allowance for difference in interest, etc.

Arbitrage brokers, members of the syndicate, were unwilling to talk about the matter today except to protest that they had no knowledge of any such transactions as those mentioned. They admitted, however, that bonds had been sold in London deliverable here in August. The life of the syndicate will not expire until October.

HOSTESS AND GUESTS.

Some of the Unwritten Laws That Govern the House Party.

The practice of giving house parties during the late autumn months has been so much a part of American social life, that a few rules governing them may not be out of place.

The average invitation is for four nights, from Tuesday to Saturday, and the intimate friends are invited to remain beyond that day. The hour of arrival is not left entirely to the discretion of the guests, and the hostess either mentions the hour at which the most convenient train will arrive, or requests them to tell her by what train she may expect them. When a long notice is given, these details are arranged within a week of a visit, but it is an understood thing that guests should arrive between 5 and 6 o'clock, if possible, and not early in the afternoon; neither should they leave it doubtful as to what time of the day they intend arriving, as it would be an awkward contrivance to find the hostess not at home on arrival, and to have anticipated her welcome by a couple of hours.

Punctuality at meals is one of the canons of good taste on the part of guests. At a dinner party, either in town or country, a host and hostess have to submit to the inevitable and unattractive patience they can for tardy arrivals; but guests under the roof of hosts and hostess have no such latitude allowed them, and at the second sound of the gong they are expected to assemble and await with their entertainers the announcement of the dinner, which follows within five to ten minutes after the gong has sounded through the house. Early rising is so much of a characteristic of the times, that it is not to breakfast is scarcely a merit, and it is no longer considered ultra-fashionable to appear long after the recognized breakfast hour. Ten minutes grace is tacitly conceded, not that the host and hostess wait for these guests at this meal, but that no excuse is needed for so slight a delay. Again, at luncheon guests are expected to obey the call of the gong to the minute, even if they have not already found their way to the drawing room before the luncheon hour has struck. Afternoon tea demands only common politeness, but guests should take advantage of this, and are proverbially true to the hostess. The gentleness of a party, on the other hand, are seldom at luncheon time, and their appearance at the tea hour is not to be

Notes from the Stock Yards.

The following are the representative sales today:

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No. Kind. Ave. Price.

2 cows..... 110 1 1/2

2 cows..... 110 1 1/2

1 cow..... 110 1 1/2

3 cows..... 110 1 1/2

2 cows..... 110 1 1/2